

SEMI-WEEKLY INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOL. XVII.

STANFORD, KY. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1889.

NO. 86

DANVILLE, BOYLE COUNTY.

George W. Welsh sold last week to W. H. Webok, Galesburg, Ill., a yearling colt by Gambetta Wilkes for \$2,000.

William F. Evans' death is expected at any time. His family and relatives are at his bedside waiting for the critical moment.

Last Saturday most all the merchants had a display of Christmas goods, and notwithstanding the rain a good crowd was in looking at them. Never before were so many Xmas tricks in town. Somebody is going to be in the soup.

Saturday night Marshal Russell shot Will Cooper, a negro, who was drunk and disorderly and resisted arrest. The bullet took effect near the centre of the body and lodged in his back. The chances are that he will die.

Twenty new street lamps are being put up on Harrodsburg and Walnut streets. There has been a good deal of complaint by persons living far out on these streets and it is hoped they will no longer grope in the darkness.

There was a meeting of the Commercial Club last Friday night at the Farmers National Bank, at which time the railroad problem was freely discussed. Men who have never taken an interest in the matter before are red hot for it. It looks like now the road will be built. From what point will be determined later, though Junction City or Alum Springs will be the starting point. A vote will soon be taken and no doubt a majority will be in favor of a road.

Granville Cecil and family have come in from his farm near town and taken rooms at the Gilcher House for the winter. Mrs. Judith Higgins, of Somerset, is here under the care Dr. A. Johnson at his infirmary. She was quite sick when she first arrived, but is convalescing. Mrs. Jennie Hudson, of Louisville, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Salter. Miss Mollie Fife, of Richmond, whose presence is always cherished, is visiting at Mrs. G. B. Woodcock's. Mr. Louis Cohn is here on a visit to his family. Mr. C. has gone into the clothing business at Middlesboro. Miss Nannie Gilmore, of Valley Oak, is here to see her sick uncle, W. F. Evans.

FARM AND TRADE ITEMS.

A. T. Nunnelley bought of Jim Gentry 20 hogs at \$10.

Beard & Cartthers, of Lexington, bought in Bourbon 22 sugar mules at \$160.

McKee & Taylor, owners of Susie S., 215, offer her for sale in the Richmond Register.

Forty-four No. 1 mules for sale, 25 of them mares and 19 horses. A. K. Penny, Shelby City, Ky.

The sale of the Spendthrift Stud was stopped at Lexington after Spendthrift, Jr., had been bought in for \$14,000.

A. M. Hawes, who bought 200 acres of the Overton place, near Lexington, at \$100, will use it for a breeding farm for trotters.

Coleman & Alexander bought of different parties 1 car-load of 2-year old mules at \$85 for the Southern market.— Harrodsburg Democrat.

The owner of the late Green Mountain Maid has erected a monument to her memory on his farm in New York. She was the great mother of trotters and the grand dam of wonderful Sunol.

The Louisville Tobacco market has presented the feature of marked improvement in new Burleys of all kinds, when possessed of color and texture. One hoghead was sold for \$20 per cwt., and several others sold at almost as good figures.

It is a remarkable fact that Santa-Lime and Martin Russell, both raised by S. H. Baughman, of this place, but now owned by different men, ran a dead heat at Elizabeth, Saturday, doing the mile in 1:44 and dividing the purse. Santa-Lime had previously won three races at the present meeting.

Joe Haas has already killed and shipped, principally to Boston 9,000 turkeys bought at 6½ per pound on foot. J. C. and D. H. Yeiser sold to Goldsmith, of New York, 34 head of 1,755-pound cattle at 4 cents. Eugene Wood bought this week of different parties in this county, 50 hogs averaging about 250 pounds, at \$3.25. Thomas McRoberts sold to M. Goldsmith, of New York, 28 head of 1,500-pound cattle at 3½ cents per pound. J. C. Caldwell sold to Wiehl for M. Goldsmith, 120 fat cattle averaging about 1,600 pounds at 4.12½.— Advocate.

Well, here we are again! The statistician has been dipping into figures, and has discovered that the women of America spend \$2,000,000 per annum for powder and paint. The W. C. T. U. ought to take hold of the matter at once. That sum would buy a bag of flour or 4 bushels of potatoes for every man, woman and child in America.—Nebraska Journal.

Begg's Cherry Cough Syrup is giving splendid satisfaction to the trade and the sales are positively marvelous, which can be accounted for in no other way except that it is without doubt the best on the market. Ask for and be sure you get the genuine. We keep it. A. R. Penny, Druggist.

LANCASTER, GARRARD COUNTY.

Hugh T. Logan has departed for fields that are ripe and pastures that are green.

The merchants have begun to receive their Christmas goods and from box appearances Lancaster will have a large stock to select from.

Sheriff Robinson has been scouring the upper end of this county for Wm. McCoy, who killed his father-in-law, Dave Whitehead.

John H. Woodcock is steadily improving and is happy reveling in oysters on the half shell sent him by the clever good-natured Pete Hampton.

The protracted meeting at the Presbyterian church, conducted by Rev. Lapsley McKee, Sr., continues with unabated interest. There has been 13 admissions up to the present.

No man in the county has been more unfortunate with fires than Mr. G. T. Higginbotham nor deserves to have better luck than he. Though it is generally the good the devil picks at the most.

It pleases us to report the condition of Editor Hughes much improved and his physicians say with proper care he will soon be at his post again. His case was very critical for a few days and the whole community for several mornings were almost afraid to inquire of his condition for fear of getting an unfavorable report.

Hugh Smith will shortly move to Bristol, Tenn., where he will reside. Mrs. Moody Hardin and family will move to Covington. Mrs. James, widow of the late John R. James, the Baptist minister, has bought the millinery stock of Mrs. Hardin and rented her house, where she will conduct, in connection with her mother, Mrs. Wearen, the millinery business.

The San Francisco stock market would never compare with the exciting sales in Middlesboro lots on the streets of Lancaster. Half the men of the town are now bald headed on account of selling too soon or not buying on proposals at the proper time. It's a common thing to run up on a man in a private place pulling his hair and otherwise chastising himself. When will it come?

We hope since the death of the brainiest man in the United States, the Hon. Jefferson Davis, who has been worse persecuted than any mortal since the crucifixion of Christ, and who bore his persecution with the same Christian spirit of *forgiveness*, that northern partisans, bloody shirters, coffee coolers and stay at home soldiers will cease their growing and spend the remainder of their lives in peace.

Marshall Hamilton received a dispatch from Marshall Feeney, of Richmond Wednesday, stating that he captured a horse thief with Robert Collier's mare and had him in jail. Mr. Collier went to Richmond, where he found his mare and the thief, who was none other than Tom, the trifling son of Charley Forbush, who lives in Jessamine county. He was trying to sell the mare for \$25 and a suit of clothes, when the sheriff arrested him on suspicion.

Dusk.
Blue as a farmer's antique plow.
The golden day waxes to a purple bush.
The western clouds like boiled lobsters blush.

The shanghais cup up the button balls,
While crickets chirp along the old stone walls,
And drops of dew like perspiration gush
Upon the tiger lily o' tawny plain;

The dragonfly unites his fond mate calls,
The whip-poor-will is screeching in the lea,
While night in darkness all the scene un-folds.

Starting the katydid upon the bough,
And now the farmer lad appears, care-free—
Her red tail like unto grim death he holds
And with a hay rake agitates the cow.

—Mobile Register.

The Secret.

I have heard a fearful secret:
To the Shah I will not tell it;
I will hide it from my sweetheart,
From my merry, dear companions,
When they ask.

This it is: The chod I trample
Was the skull of Alexander,
And the waters of the ocean
In the veins of haughty princes
Once ran red.

Where is Janshyd, and his beaker?
Solomon, and where his mirror?
Which of all the wise professors
Knows when Kaus and Janshyd flourished—
Who cau tell?

They were mighty, yet they vanished;
Names are all left behind them;
Glory first and then an echo;
Then the very echo hushes—
And all is still.

Oh, my Shah, ask not my secret!
Sweetheart, I must hide it from you!
They who hear it are not merry:
Power dies, and beauty passes—
Naught abides.

—W. R. Thayer, in Atlantic.

Diluted Pleasure.

They were sitting at the counter of the famous oyster-house.

And the steaming hot aroma from the plunger

Gave a thrill of keenest pleasure to the sense
all but one.

He was sitting at the end as grim as thunder.

"What's the trouble, Colonel Ruffles?" asked his neighbor on the left.

"Why don't you eat your luncheon?" was the question;

"Never eat a luncheon," was the surly, sharp reply.

"I just inhale the odor. (Indigestion?)"

Judge.

MATRIMONIAL MATTERS.

President J. C. Slusher, of the People's Bank, at Pineville, was married to Miss Bettie Boggs, in Madison, last week.

Miss Nancy Campbell Alexander, of Harrodsburg, and Prof. James Minnick, of Louisville, Mo., will be married on December 25th.

Mr. Jerry Sutler has procured license to marry Miss Rosina Camanisch, at McKinney, on the 14th. Both are natives of Switzerland.

Miss Mattie Chenault, daughter of Prof. Jason Chenault, of Louisville, will be married Thursday next to Mr. E. S. Nash, a New York merchant.

On Nov. 28th, at Kingston, Mo., Rev. E. S. Farrand was married to Miss Emma, daughter of Judge R. L. Dodge, of that place. The groom is well known here, having graduated at Centre College, and is now pastor of Mt. Washington church, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Danville Advocate.

Miss Mattie Chenault, daughter of Prof. Jason Chenault, of Louisville, will be married Thursday next to Mr. E. S. Nash, a New York merchant.

It is announced that the gentleman, whose features are endeavored to be portrayed above, will succeed Mr. Emmett G. Logan as managing editor of the Louisville Times. Although a young man, Mr. Brown is a full graduate in the school of journalism; having worked himself up from a reporter to city editor of the Courier-Journal, which place he held till the promotion. He was the representative of the latter paper during the session of the last legislature at Frankfort and his voluminous reports were remarkable for their accuracy and the amount of work he was able to accomplish.

He also reported the Indiana legislature for the same paper and during the last campaign in that pivotal State his letters on the political situation were justly regarded as the fairest and best written from it. Mr. Brown may not be able to fill Mr. Logan's shoes in a literal sense, because his feet aren't built that way, but he will keep the Times up to its present high standard, we have every reason to believe. Here's further success and fame for the handsome, bright and brainy fellow.



ROBERT W. BROWN.

We Intend to Rush Things!

On account of contemplated changes in the business about Jan. 1st,

S. L. POWERS & CO.

Have inaugurated a

Great Cut-Price Sale,

Intended to sweep an enormous pile of goods into cash within the next 60 days. We know just what it takes to grind cash out merchandise quickly. You have to

Give the People the Best

And Cut the Life out of Prices. There are many reasons why we can afford to do all this. Ours is

The Pioneer Cheap Dry Goods House

Of this section. Pride alone would prompt us to see that no other establishment should snatch our laurels from us. Then again it is this people who have generously sustained and upheld us to a degree of success never attained by any business house in Lincoln county, in the same length of time. So Gratitude should prompt us to be liberal here. It is not likely we will make a nickle the rest of this year, and we can afford to lose a few dollars, but we will Sell a Pile of Goods.

The first thing is a whack at Dry Goods. All through the Staple Department we strain the point to see what is the very best grade we can sell for any price named.

The best 5c Muslin; the best 5c Calico, worth 7c; the best 5c Check Shirting or Gingham. Special Values in Winter Jeans. Great bargains in Canton Flannels; also in all wool Flannels. Splendid bargains in Dress Goods and attractions in the Clothing Department, such as have never been displayed in Stanford. Men's Suits and Overcoats; Children's and Boys' Suits. Fine and Cheap Pants, All at Lower Prices than any House in this section can afford to name.

Every day this year will be a Big Bargain Day with us. If you want to save money see what you can do in Shoes and Boots with us. Men's Women's and Children's Shoes of best work cheap. See our splendid bargains in Hats and Caps, Blankets, Comforts, &c. Call in and look whether you wish to buy or not, but don't do yourself the injustice to buy until you see what you can do at

S. L. Powers Co.'s GREAT Bargain Store,

STANFORD, KY.

→H. & C. RUPLEY, ←

Merchant Tailor,

Is Receiving His

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Goods Warranted and a Perfect fit Guaranteed. Give him a Trial

A. C. SINE.

J. N. MENEFEE

SINE & MENEFEE,

Dealers In

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER,

Laths, Shingles, Etc.,

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS!

Mouldings, Brackets and Scroll Work,

PATENT WIRE AND SLAT FENCE,

Cedar and Locust Posts.

We will carry a full stock of everything found in a first-class Lumber Yard.

A. C. SINE, Business Manager.

Kentucky Central R.R.

"BLUE GRASS ROUTE."

From CENTRAL KENTUCKY

To all Points

NORTH, EAST, WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.

FAST LINE BETWEEN

LEXINGTON & CINCINNATI.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 17, 1889.

South-Bound. No. 2. No. 4. No. 6. Ex-Sun. Daily.

Live Cincinnati... 8:10 a.m. 8:00 p.m. 2:35 p.m.

Live Covington... 8:15 a.m. 8:09 p.m. 2:45 p.m.

Live Falmouth... 9:44 a.m. 9:17 p.m. 4:45 p.m.

Arr. Paris... 11:10 a.m. 10:23 p.m. 5:40 p.m.

Arr. Lexington... 12:10 p.m. 10:55 p.m. 5:30 p.m.

Live Parkersburg... 1:30 a.m. 8:00 p.m. 5:45 p.m.

Arr. Winchester... 12:05 p.m. 5:

SEMI-WEEKLY INTERIOR JOURNAL

STANFORD, KY., DECEMBER 10, 1889.

W. P. WALTON.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For County Judge, THOMAS W. VARNON;
County Attorney, JOSEPH B. PAXTON;
County Clerk, GEORGE B. COOPER;
Sheriff, J. N. MENEFEY;
Jailer, SAMUEL M. OWENS;
Assessor, E. D. KENNEDY;
Superintendent Common Schools, W. F. MCCLARY;
Surveyor, HARRY A. EVANS;
Coroner, ARCH CARSON.

The most notable, as well as one of the most intellectual men that this century has produced, has wrapped the drapery of his couch about him and laid down to peaceful dreams. After an eventful and tempestuous life, Jefferson Davis, the idol of the Southern Confederacy is dead and the heart of every sympathizer with the Lost Cause, is bowed in sadness. The man without a country, outlawed, abused and vilified by many unworthy to unloose the latchet of his shoes but maintaining his majestic spirit and unconquerable dignity, has gone to the reward that awaits those who, like himself, was faithful to every trust and true to his country and to his people. He was a grand man, whose abilities and tenaciousness to principle will be recognized and appreciated when the passions of war have died away and his life of sacrifice to what he conceived was right, shall be reviewed with dispassionate and impartial justice. Till then the women of the South will see to it that his memory is cherished and his fame kept untarnished. Peace to his ashes.

Mr. Davis was born in Todd county,

this State, June 3d, 1808, making him nearly four score and two years of age. The son of a revolutionary soldier, he inherited the soldier's spirit and learned the arts of war at West Point, with Lee, Johnston, Polk and others, who became distinguished with himself in the civil strife. In 1833 he took an active part in the numerous Indian wars, but resigned in 1835 and returned to Mississippi, where his father had removed, several years after the birth of his son. For a number of years he devoted himself to study, occasionally taking a hand in politics. In 1845 he was elected to Congress and at once arose to prominence. While serving in Congress he was appointed colonel of the 1st Mississippi regiment and resigning his seat, he met it at New Orleans and soon joined Gen. Taylor on the Rio Grande. His gallantry at Monterey and Buena Vista was the subject of favorable mention by Gen. Taylor and he was justly regarded as one of the heroes of the Mexican war. Returning home after the expiration of the term for which his regiment had enlisted, he was in 1849 appointed to the U. S. Senate to fill a vacancy, being subsequently elected by the legislature. He was a bitter opponent of the compromise of 1850, believing the measure fatal to his section. In 1851 he resigned his seat to make the race for member of the State Convention on the State's Rights ticket against the Clay Whigs and compromise democrats, but was defeated by Mr. Foote, their candidate.

His next public office was that of Secretary of War, to which he was appointed by Franklin Pierce, which he filled with great honor till he was again elected to the Senate. In the tempestuous times succeeding Buchanan's inauguration he was the most prominent defender of his section and the ablest exponent of State's Rights, which he always championed.

The crisis had now come. War was inevitable and Mississippi having seceded January 9, 1861, Mr. Davis resigned his place in the Senate and returning to his State was given command of the State militia, and he began at once to organize the State on a war basis. On February 5th, he was chosen president of the Confederate States by a convention of the seceding States, held at Montgomery, Ala. He was inaugurated Feb. 18th and all possibility of peaceful separation having been dispelled, he began to organize his government and prepare for war, which started in earnest when Fort Sumter was fired on April 12. The seat of government was removed to Richmond, Va., in May, where Mr. Davis remained till its downfall in 1865. While trying to escape to the South he was captured and placed in Fort Monroe, where he was held for two years, being in the meantime indicted for treason. He was never tried, however, and being admitted to bail in the sum of \$100,000, with Horace Greeley and other noted northerners as surety, he was permitted to return to his Mississippi home. Broken in fortune, but not in spirit, he declined the many offers of pecuniary aid, until Mrs. Dorsey bequeathed him her handsome estate at Beauvoir, Miss., where he lived till a few weeks before his death, when he went to New Orleans on business, was taken sick and died there. He never lost faith in the doctrine of State rights, but faithfully maintained them to the last. Most of his time for the last decade was spent in literary pursuits. His work, entitled "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government" is a masterly presentation of the South's cause in the war as well as a literary production of great merit.

Mr. Davis' first wife was a daughter of Gen. Z. Taylor, who died without issue.

His second wife was a Miss Howell, who bore him several children including Miss Winnie, known as "The Child of the Confederacy," who survives him. Truly has writer said of the distinguished dead: "Tried in many high offices and found faithful in all; tested in many critical conjunctures and proved true to his country and his people; his life one long, uninterrupted sacrifice of interest to conscience, the fame of the illustrious dead shall in the years to come grow brighter as the embers of passion die away."

The funeral services will be held in the City Hall, New Orleans, to-morrow, where the body has been lying in state since Friday. The remains will then be placed in Metairie Cemetery in a space provided by the Army of Northern Virginia, but it is not likely that this will be their permanent resting place. Efforts are being made by Confederates in Louisville, Richmond and other cities for the honor of giving a sepulture to their trusted, true and noble leader. The funeral will be attended in a body by the civic and military organizations of the section and the Crescent City will be jammed with sorrowing Confederates, anxious to do honor to their chief. The governors of all the Southern States have ordered appropriate services and the hour of noon to-morrow will be devoted to sorrowful reflections and prayers. There is sorrow everywhere the "lost cause" has a sympathizer and wherever talents, honesty and devotion to duty are appreciated. A movement to erect a monument at Richmond, Va., to his memory is already on foot and the Confederate Association of Kentucky, on motion of Col. Bennett H. Young, has determined to raise \$100,000 for Mr. Davis' family, who are left in straitened circumstances. A great man has fallen. Let us venerate his name and emulate the noble characteristics that will ever cling to his memory.

The sensation of the hour at Washington is the flight of C. E. Silcott, the cashier in the office of Sergeant-at-Arms Leedom, with \$80,000 belonging to the members of Congress, and a woman of easy virtue. Custom has made the Sergeant-at-Arms the banker for the members. He draws their pay and places it to their credit, handling for them as much as \$5,000,000 a year. Silcott was under bond to him for \$50,000 and Leedom's official bond makes him responsible to the members. The government loses nothing by the theft. The most regrettable part of the business is that the defaulter is a democrat. He deserves to be strung up and quartered for breaking the good record of our party officials and bringing disgrace to them.

It seems to be pretty well settled that Foraker and Halstead had knowledge of the ballot box forgery if they did not investigate it. The contract contained the names of Gov.-Elect Campbell, Sherman, Butterworth, McKinley and others and the plan was to use it for all it was worth against Campbell and hold it in reserve against the others. By it Foraker hoped to be re-elected and Halstead thought he had the cinch on the Senatorship. But alas, the conspirators were discovered and the noble pair may go to the penitentiary instead of holding fat offices.

JUDGE LAIDLAW, of Oakland, Cal., is no respecter of persons. He got drunk and made a spectacle of himself on the streets and the next day arose from his seat on the bench and apologized with shame and mortification for his conduct. He then imposed a fine of \$50 against himself and immediately paid it over to the bailiff. It is hoped that the punishment will prevent him from being guilty again of a like offense.

The Somerset Republican is preparing sketches and pictures of the several candidates for city offices, which will appear in next issue. The editor has been offered a dollar by one of the victims to leave out his record, but he intimates that the sum is too paltry to prevent him from standing by the interest of the people.

Of all the many comments on the death of Mr. Davis, that in the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette alone is full of sneers and reproach. Next to Foraker his political partner, Murat Halstead is the meanest, most malignant and disgusting hater of the South and her people that Providence strangely permits to live.

MR. MOODY, the new Senator from South Dakota, makes a bid for prohibition applause by introducing as his maiden effort a bill to prevent the issue by the government of liquor license in States where the manufacture and sale of it are prohibited.

UNDER the head "Caught with a Kodak" Dan O'Sullivan, in his Louisville Critic, pictures well-known characters so artistically that one can almost guess who is under his pencil without seeing the name. Dan's a genius, anyway.

SHOWERS, accused of the murder of his wife at Elizabethtown, was acquitted, the jury agreeing in less than ten minutes. From all we have heard of the case the Scotch verdict might apply—Guilty, but not proven.

THE Haytian negroes object to Fred Douglas because he is a d—n nigger. They want a white man sent to them or none at all.

In the Louisville district alone 54 distilleries make 87,120 gallons of whisky a day, which is pretty rough on us prohibitionists.

No president's message ever brought out as little favorable comment as Harrison's first production, which does not even come up to the Hayes standard. The New York Sun's comment may be taken as a fair sample. It says: There is not the faintest sign of intellectual promise, the least indication of power to rise above the deadly line of mediocrity. Even Hayes, the weakest man who ever occupied the White House, had more to offer Congress in the way of information and suggestions. The message is simply a scrap-book of comparatively unimportant facts. It is a disclosure, and what it discloses is a president without ideas and an administration without a policy.

The Secretary of War, Proctor, when asked if he would have the flags half-masted on account of the death of Mr. Davis, said he did not know such a man. Mayor Shakespeare, of New Orleans, at once wired him the official information to which he responded: "In refraining from any official action thereon I would not and hope I do not add to the great sorrow of his family and many friends. It seems to me the right course and the best one for all."

JUDGE HAMMOND, of the U. S. Court, said he would not recognize sickness of a defendant as an excuse for putting off a case and accordingly forced President Means, of Metropolitan Bank fame, into trial. If our State courts would shut off these and other excuses for the law's delay, we should have more order and less criminal proceedings.

NEWS CONDENSED.

J. J. Davidson has been appointed postmaster at Bush's Store, Laurelton.

There are four men under sentence of death in Judge Morton's—the Lexington—district.

Geo. F. Keene, living near Shelbyville, shot Wm. Hughes whom he caught stealing his turkeys.

Mrs. Hannah Murrell, mother of the late H. C. Murrell, of Louisville, is dead at Glasgow, aged 78.

Henry Mayes, a boy, had his head mashed off near Chattanooga, when he struck it out of a freight car.

Mr. I. N. Parish, an old citizen of Owensboro, is dead. He was born in Goochland county, Va., in 1808.

Happy Cal Wagner's minstrels have ascended the flume. This seems to be a bad season for these organizations.

The Monongahela, the largest hotel in Pittsburgh, burned, loss \$100,000. There were no lives lost, but many narrow escapes.

James Lagsden, aged 18, who killed his father, was sentenced by the Fayette Circuit Court to 21 years in the penitentiary.

A red-hot iron rod was forced through the body of Tom Hotchkiss in a Trenton, N. J., rolling mill, killing him in a few moments.

Greenwald, the murderer of Lynam Weeks, who interrupted the robbery of his residence, was artistically executed in Brooklyn, Friday.

There was no hanging at Georgetown Saturday, Gov. Buckner having again respite John Green, the negro wife murderer, until Jan. 15.

A shooting affray took place in court at Dallas, Tex., during the hearing of a divorce case. One man was fatally and two others slightly injured.

Emin Pasha, who has miraculously escaped all the dangers of the desert, was probably fatally injured by walking out of a window and falling on his head.

The death of Jefferson Davis removes the last of the four great figures of the civil war. Lincoln, Lee, Grant and Davis were the central leaders of the great war.

Henry Carlton, known as "Handsome Harry," was hung at New York for the murder of a policeman. He met death with a smile and died with hardly a struggle.

The Court of Appeals has reversed the case of the Commonwealth against the negro boy Embry, alias Clark, a native of Richmond, sentenced to be hung at Beattyville.

Five murders have resulted from the seduction of a Miss Warman by a fellow named Hamlin, in Pulaski, and a feud is gathering which will burst in even greater fury in a few days.

Speaker Reed has appointed on the Committee on Rules with himself two ex-speakers, Carlisle and Randall, and two defeated candidates for the office, McKinley and Cannon.

Joe Cole, a negro burglar, while trying to break into a store at Auburn, was shot and killed by A. M. Crewson, a St. Louis drummer, who had been summoned to help catch the robber.

A morphine eating beat at St. Louis shot the girl, her pa, her sister and her brother, all perhaps fatally and then killed himself. The old man had raised a row about his visiting the girl.

Heavy rains have been falling for the past two weeks in California, which were badly needed by the crops. An enormous increase in the yield of the orchards and vineyards is expected.

The Knoxville, Cumberland Gap & Louisville railroad is locating its line from the Cumberland Gap tunnel to Middlesboro, and will be running trains direct to Middlesboro within 3 months.

The C. & O. freight trains are now using the Louisville Southern from Lexington to Louisville and an official circular states that all trains will use it after Jan. 1. This will be a big loss for the L. & N.

PLEASANT OCCASIONS

A visit to our establishment is always a pleasant occasion, and for various reasons. We have a magnificent stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpets, Matting, &c.; have gentlemanly, capable and attentive force of salesmen. Our purchases are so extensive and our sales so large that a small margin is satisfactory to us and a saving for you. The

"CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS"

In our stock are numerous and captivating. The throngs of delighted buyers have spread the news of our wonderful Holiday stock, the magnitude of which you can form no conception of without seeing it. At this season of the year the question that troubles many is to know "what to buy, when to buy and where to buy." About the last there can be no hesitancy if you will take the trouble to look around at the various exhibits and turn your steps to

THE LOUISVILLE STORE

Where best goods, the best prices, lowest and satisfaction is given to all who see them.

There are but a few short weeks left to secure as many tickets on the \$200 Organ which will be given away with every dollar's worth of goods.

M. SALINGER, Manager.

NOTICE!

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Stagg, I will conduct the business at the old stand, where I shall be pleased to supply the wants of all former and new patrons from a

Full Stock of Drugs

Paints, Oils, School Books, Wall Paper, Jewelry and Silverware at low prices. for first-class goods. I have a good Jeweler, ready to do watch and jewelry repairs in the best workman-like style. Very respectfully,

W. B. McROBERTS.

JONES BROS.

The only Store in Stanford that suits the Farmer; General Merchandise,

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Fancy Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Tinware, Wooden and Willowware, &c.

Full Stock of Holiday Goods.

Go there and get your Xmas Present.

Next door to Portman House.

A. R. PENNY, DRUGGIST & JEWELER.

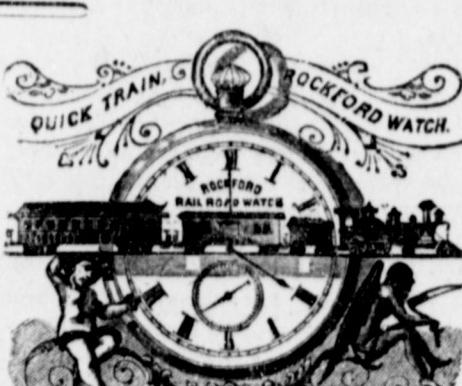
DRUGS, BOOKS, STATIONERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

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THE LARGEST STOCK OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY & SILVERWARE.

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LEXINGTON, - - KY.

TRUSTS ARE MONOPOLIES.

HOW A FULL BLOWN TRUST IS FORMED.

Origin of the Sugar Trust—How Corporations Differ from Ordinary Partnerships. How the Copper Monopoly is Sustained. Why Farmers Cannot Form a Trust.

A trust is an agreement among interested parties to control prices of the articles which they handle in common. The parties concerned may be either persons, stock companies or corporations. For reasons, afterwards shown, the parties in a trust are usually corporations. The trust agreement may have many forms while aiming at its primary object of controlling prices. If there were three men, each in business for himself, who controlled among them the entire product of a certain article, a trust might be formed by each of them honorably agreeing not to sell his manufactures below a certain sum, or, not to sell his manufactures except in certain localities. This would practically be a trust, and a perfectly legal one at that. There is nothing illegal or immoral in men verbally agreeing to sustain prices or to restrict output, provided they stop at that point.

A more usual form of trust, however, is that formed by a number of corporations. There are two ways in which this is done. One is to agree that each corporation will combine to manage its own affairs, but that in cases of necessity the concerns which make profits will transfer some portion of their earnings to those that make none. This was the chrysalis form of many of the present full blown trusts. As an arrangement between corporations, this was perfectly legal in itself, though it could not be put in the form of a binding contract.

The full-blown trust is made by the pooling of interests of the shareholders of more than one corporation. For example, the sugar trust comprises all the refiners of that article except one in the United States, and several of these refiners were in the form of incorporated companies. Before the trust was formed other refiners hastened to incorporate themselves and their associates.

When all were ready, the sugar trust was formed. A number of trustees, representing each of the larger interests involved, were first selected. To these trustees were confided by the shareholders in the various corporations the entire script which represented their interest in a refinery. The trustees at once locked up these share certificates and issued against them new certificates, called trust certificates, in which the receipt of the shares was acknowledged.

These trust certificates represented a proportional share of all the refineries comprised in the trust. Each of these refineries was previously valued, and this valuation was added on to the total amount of the sum for which trust certificates were issued.

In this form of trust there is something illegal, though not very much. A corporation is in its very nature more or less of a monopoly. It is a kind of legalized conspiracy among a number of men to do something which none of them could do separately. In older times corporations were regarded in this light, and had to pay large sums to the king or to the state for their charter of incorporation.

Even in these modern days the state does not recklessly confer privileges on favored individuals. Corporations are expressly prohibited by law from engaging in any other pursuit than those for which they have been incorporated. In most cases they are forbidden by the state to amalgamate with similar bodies or take any other steps at the dictation of a majority of the stockholders which might impair or render powerless the rights of the minority. So that a combination, which really amounts to amalgamation, of several corporations, without the express sanction of the state, is illegal, and can be punished, so far as the corporation is concerned, by the forfeiture of its charter.

But the real objection to trusts does not lie in their combining together, or in the pooling of their interests. It lies in the illegal methods which are too often used by such combinations to crush out competition. If two parties, A and B, sell sugar in a village, it is perfectly legal and perfectly justifiable that A should undersell B in the price of his sugars. But it is neither legal nor justifiable for A to enter into a conspiracy with C, D, E and F, all doing business in other towns, to sell sugar at a profit in their respective towns in order to gain a certain proportion of those profits to A, in order that he may undersell B at a loss to himself, until B is ruined and has to go out of business.

The usual effect aimed at in combining different concerns is to save some of the expenses of management, and so turn out products at a cheaper rate. But as full-blown trusts are illegal, their management is expensive, and also the corporations from which the trust was evolved still remain in form, though not in substance, as before. There are still boards of directors to register the decrees of the trust magnates, the chairman still signs his name and the secretary still affixes the common seal of the corporation. For these futile services, good payments are made.

So that trusts in this present form do not save any money in expenses of management. The suppression of competition and the limitation of production are the two factors by which trusts make large profits.

Yet the farmer gets no rebate on account of the salt in the dairy products which he exports out of this country. The fish curer gets his salt free; the meat packer gets a rebate of the entire duty and the farmer gets left.

The latest article said to be under-valued by the assistant secretary of the treasury is linoleum. The New York appraiser some time ago raised the standard of imported linoleum one grade all around. The importers appealed and the matter was referred to the managing partner of a very large domestic linoleum agency. He decided at once that the imported goods were undervalued. Why not?

are on a par with Eighteenth century highway robbery. Yet in sugar, petroleum, cotton seed oil, white lead, copper and many other substances, prices are artificially maintained by trust monopolies. For example, the United States have by far the richest copper mines in the world. With improved appliances used here, the output of ore by each man makes the cost of wages very low. It was shown some years ago, in a report of the Tamarack Copper Mining company, that copper ore could be brought to the surface of the mine at less than four cents. It was further shown in the same report that, after paying the expenses of smelting, refining, freight and commission, copper could be laid down in New York city for less than six cents. Yet the present price of Lake Superior copper in the New York Metal Exchange is eleven cents a pound, or just enough to prevent the importation of foreign copper, with a protective duty of four cents a pound. What this means hardly needs to be told. The copper mining companies in the Lake Superior district have paid enormous dividends, more than their capital stock many times over, to their owners. Every brass lock, every pair of laced shoes, every piece of copper wire, every copper cent has paid tribute to these robbers.

Similarly with sugar. The Sugar trust practically controls all the refineries in the United States, except that of Claus Spreckels, in California. The cost of refining raw sugar, including a moderate profit, is five-eighths of a cent. The Sugar trust charges exactly double this amount, or one and a quarter cents. The Sugar trust owners boast that the United States' refineries can turn out refined sugar cheaper than any other refineries in the world. Why should they not be taken at their word and be allowed to beat the world in an unprotected market, to the great advantage of the consumer?

A GENTLEMAN who has traveled considerably, in speaking of the beauty of foreign women, says he believes the Swedish peasant women to be the most beautiful in all the world. The young matrons are like madonnas, and the girls are ideals of pure and exquisite maidenhood. Their quaint peasant dress and head covering add to their charm, and he has brought home photographs of these women that would each one make an ideal head for a painter.

Egyptians are said to bear surgical operations with extraordinary fortitude and success. Clot Bey, the founder of modern medicine in Egypt, says: "It requires as much surgery to kill one Egyptian as seven Europeans. In the native hospitals the man whose thigh has been amputated at two o'clock is sitting up and lively at six o'clock." Shock is almost entirely unknown, and dread of an impending operation quite an exception. The explanation given for this abnormal physical excellence is the resignation inculcated by the religion of the people; the very small proportion of meat in, and the total absence from alcohol from, their diet, and, in general, the regular, abstemious, outdoor life.

FROM DISTANT SOURCES.

The Shah of Persia has announced that he will never visit England again.

SEVERAL thousands of Jews, under orders to quit Bessarabia, have accepted engagements to colonize lands in the Argentine Republic.

The Dowager Empress Victoria, of Germany, sold some New York City bonds a day or so since at public sale. The royal insignia was stamped on each bond.

SINCE 1800 the population of Europe has just doubled itself. Then the population was 175,000,000; in 1830, 215,000,000; in 1850, 280,000,000; in 1880, 331,000,000; in 1888, 350,000,000.

SERVANT farmers who can not pay their tax arrears in money are now allowed, by the finance ministry, to pay in cereals. The military authorities take the grain at a fixed price.

THE congress of Orientalists at Stockholm went lately to the grave of Odin at Upsala, where the Minister of the Interior drank to the health of the congress in the regular old Viking mead.

A curious gastronomic entertainment was an oyster feast recently held in Colchester, Eng. The celebration is of very ancient origin. Ten thousand Colchester oysters were consumed on the last occasion by the mayor and his guests.

THE Tonquin pirates, whom the French thought they had, at one time, completely suppressed, have reappeared again and are striking terror among the merchant ships. The Government will send a fleet sufficient to hunt them down and to annihilate them completely.

Large meat packers are very rich, and powerful in a political sense. Nearly all their preserved goods are exported. In actual figures \$2,339,077 worth of canned beef products, and \$2,617,038 worth of salted and pickled beef were exported from the United States in the year 1888.

But fish canners and meat packers have apparently a much greater pull with the powers that be than farmers have. Because, whereas the government, in the year ending June, 1887, collected \$1,493,031 duty on imported salt, neither the meat packers nor the fish canners paid any portion of this tax, or else had a rebate of the amount which they paid when their goods were exported.

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NEVER obtrude any advice unasked. Aim at cheerfulness without levity. NEVER dispute if you can fairly avoid it.

NEVER show levity when people are engaged in worship.

NEVER judge a person's character by external appearance.

SAV AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE OF YOURSELF AND THOSE WHO ARE NEAR TO YOU.

NEVER affect to be witty, or jest so as to wound the feelings of another.

NEVER court the favor of the rich by flattery either their vanities or vices.

NEVER dispute with a man more than seventy years of age, nor a woman, nor an enthusiast.

NEVER ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem to be such, however absurd they appear to be.

NEVER think the worse of another on account of his differing with you in politics or religious opinions.

ALWAYS take the part of an absent person who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow.

NEVER resent a supposed injury till you know the views and motives of the author of it, nor seek any occasion to revile him.

NEVER make under such conditions

NOTES ON NATIONALITIES.

"COCONUT-DAY" is celebrated in most parts of India during the full moon in August. On that day numbers of nuts are thrown into the sea as an offering to the Hindoo gods.

The Chinese are accustomed to eat pumpkin seeds between the courses at dinner, and they are probably taken as an appetizer and digester. These seeds are rich in nitrogen and oil and are very nutritious.

A TRAVELER in Terra del Fuego was able to distinguish the sexes, until he discovered this infallible rule: The native who carries a bow is a man; the native who is loaded down with heavy burdens is a woman.

The proudest boast among Cuban women is the dainty smallness of their feet. They require nothing larger in the way of footgear than the No. 1 size for American women. This peculiar endowment is perfectly natural; no pinching or pressure of any kind is used.

The natives of the Arctic regions have a barbarous but effective way of dealing with the wolves, which are a pest there. Sharp blades are stuck in the ice and baited. The meat freezes, and in thawing it out with his tongue, the blade cuts the tongue, ultimately preventing the beast from licking the snow, and finally kills the animal.

AMONG the Hindoo tribes there are some castes which allow marriage without payment of dowry, and a girl can be given in second marriage without the ruinous expense considered necessary on the occasion of a first alliance.

The parents, therefore, marry a girl to a bunch of flowers, which is afterwards thrown down a well. The husband is then said to be dead, and the girl, as a widow, can be married at moderate cost.

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